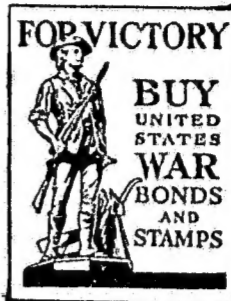


The BETHEL OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN



Volume XLIX—Number 24

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1943

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GOULD GRADUATION WEEK END ACTIVITIES

The activities of Gould Academy's Commencement Weekend began with Class Day exercises on Saturday afternoon, June 12. The annual Senior Reception was held in the William Bingham Gymnasium on Saturday evening.

On Sunday, June 13, the Baccalaureate Services were held in the Congregational Church, with the Rev. Percy Vernon of the United Baptist Church of Lewiston delivering the address to the graduates.

At the Commencement Concert Sunday evening the Academy presented in its annual Commencement Concert, Miss Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Miss Margaret Kurkjian, pianist, in a delightful and varied program of music.

Miss Burroughs is an artist of distinction both in tone and style. Possessed of a fine technique, she interpreted equally well the more dramatic numbers such as Bloch's "Nigun" and the gay, irresistible "Hora Staccato" by Dinicu. The highlight of the evening was her fine rendition of Tchaikovsky's "Concerto in D Major."

Miss Kurkjian proved an able and sympathetic accompanist as well as a most pleasing soloist. It is hoped that these two fine musicians may be heard again during the coming year. Many of the students and guests expressed appreciation of the opportunity of enjoying this outstanding concert which was made possible through the generosity of the trustees of the Academy.

The following awards were made at the Commencement Exercises on Monday morning, June 14:

The Scholarship Cup, given each year to the class maintaining the highest average rank, was awarded to the Class of 1943. The student obtaining the highest average rank a period of time of over two years receives the honor of having his initials engraved on the scholarship shield. This honor goes to Louisa M. Bacon of Naples.

The girls receiving the Athletic Medal, the highest award that a girl can receive in athletics, were: Ida Lee Clough, Nora Chipman, Mary Dorion, Alice Bennett, Carolyn Wright, Ivy Philbrook, Dana Gallant, Vera Leighton, and Barbara Poole. A special certificate was awarded to Marion Chipman.

To the boy and girl in each class maintaining the highest average rank throughout the year is awarded a scholarship medal. These medals were won by: Seniors—Louisa Bacon and Glenon McAllister; Juniors—Anna Aldrich and James Reid; Sophomores—Priscilla Carver and Robert Foster Freshmen—Patricia Cooley and Donnell Brooks.

By vote of the faculty a boy and girl from each class chosen as showing himself an outstanding citizen. Citizenship medals were awarded to the Senior boy and girl, Lincoln Colby and Carolyn Wright, and honorable mention was given to the undergraduates Juniors, Francis Gilman and May Lou Hamilton. Sophomores—Ray.

—Continued on Page Four

OFFICERS AND CORPORATORS OF BETHEL SAVINGS BANK

List of Officers and Corporators elected at annual meeting of Bethel Savings Bank, held Monday, June 9, 1943.

Officers: D. G. Bean, President; F. E. Bean, Treasurer.

Trustees: F. E. Bean, D. G. Bean, H. E. Jordan, D. H. Bean, H. I. Bean, E. C. Allen, H. E. Bean.

Corporators: F. A. Bean, D. G. Bean, D. H. Bean, F. E. Bean, H. E. Jordan, H. I. Bean, E. C. Allen, H. E. Bean, C. E. Abbott, A. B. Hurd, Allen L. E. Wright, G. L. Bean, R. R. Tibbets, F. L. Bean, H. C. Thurston, W. H. Bean, L. E. Davis, G. S. Williams, Van Den Kerckhoven, P. H. Bean, C. E. Valentine, C. W. Hurd, R. W. E. Bean, R. W. Tibbets, D. H. Tibbets, W. G. N. Thompson.

Attest: Fred F. Bean, Clerk

COMMERCIAL OPERATORS MUST "STRETCH" THEIR GAS

Operators of Commercial vehicles including busses, taxis, and farm trucks, should make provision to "stretch" their current second quarter gasoline rations over an additional 25 days, since their renewals of "TT" coupons will not become effective in general until July 26, A. E. Smith, District OPA mileage rationing officer announced today.

Mr. Smith stated that no supplemental rations of gasoline may be issued to operators of these commercial vehicles to "tide" them over the period from July 1 to July 26. Therefore, he urged these operators to use every means possible to make their present gasoline rations last until July 26.

Coupons with the single "T" will be valid up to and including July 25 for these drivers, Mr. Smith said.

Since the third quarter rations cover a period less than a full quarter it will be necessary for ODT to review and reduce it allowances which were formerly based on a full quarter. In addition, ODT will carry all or part of the cut made May 23-July 25 into the third quarter rations which it certifies, Mr. Smith announced.

CHRETIEN—BOOKS

Miss Violet Brooks became the bride of Pvt. Donald Chretien at a quiet wedding at the home of the bride's parents Wednesday evening, June 16. Rev. M. A. Gordon officiated, using the double ring service.

Mrs. Chretien is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Brooks and was a member of this year's graduating class from Gould Academy. Pvt. Chretien is the son of late F. C. Chretien and Mrs. Chretien of Livermore Falls. He will return to Camp Davis, N. C., soon.

BETHEL LOCAL NEWS

Dr. E. L. Brown is recovering from pneumonia.

Miss Margaret Lundy left today for her home in Ohio.

Miss Eunice Greenleaf of Starke is the guest of Miss Arlene Greenleaf.

Mrs. Frances Cook is visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. E. Peterson, at Standish.

Stanley Merrill went to Oakland Tuesday, where he has employment.

Miss Nola Tyler of Norway was the week end guest of Miss Lilian Coburn.

Miss Virginia Chapman of Augusta spent the week end at her home in town.

Lt. Sidney Dyke and friend of Bangor were at Lt. Dyke's home here Saturday and Sunday.

Gilbert LeClair and Albert Buck left this morning for Portland, where they have employment.

Mrs. Sadie Chase and Mrs. Addie Mason were guests of Mrs. Carl Marsden in Portland Saturday.

Mrs. Frederick Scribner and son of Dixfield were recent guests of her mother, Mrs. Gladys Bean.

Mrs. Winnifred Bartlett is spending a few days at her home and visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. Bertram Packard and Miss Lucia Packard of Augusta were in town for the Commencement week end.

Eugene Van Den Kerckhoven covered the thumb of his left hand while splitting wood Monday noon.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Fagan and son Paul left today for Pennsylvania where they will spend two weeks.

Miss Alma LaFayette of Greenfield Mountain is spending a few days with her sister Mrs. LeRoy Bean.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Williams spent the week end with his mother, Mrs. Wilson, making the trip by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Greenleaf of Methen were guests over the week end of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Bean.

Mr. Gilbert Brown and children of Bangor and Methen of Kennebunk are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Latham, Caribou.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Latham, Caribou, are spending the summer with their grandparents in Bangor.

—Continued on Last Page

LAST WEEK IN THE WAR

The surrender of Pantelleria, after 20 days of intense bombardment, was announced in a special communique from General Eisenhower's headquarters. The announcement came suddenly, less than an hour after the day's regular operational communique had merely reported continued heavy attacks on the island throughout yesterday and the previous night.

Surrender of Pantelleria gives the Allies an airbase and naval base only 60 miles southwest Sicily. The encirclement of Lampedusa, second largest of the stepping-stone islands in the Sicilian narrows, would give the Allies another valuable base, just 90 miles southeast of Pantelleria and 110 miles west of Malta. (British naval forces landed a reconnaissance party on Lampedusa on June 6, and all but two of the party returned safely.)

Forced by Air Power

The communique reporting the fall of Pantelleria said the surrender was the result of a period of "continuous and intense air bombardment, supported by naval bombardment."

It was an unprecedented capitulation; brought about almost solely by air power. The British Navy shelled the island six times, but the greater part of the attack was carried on by American and RAF planes of all types—wave after wave of bombers heaping fire and destruction on the smoking ruins of previous bombings. In the last phase of the onslaught, the island was under constant, unremitting attack, and 37 Axis planes were knocked down in the final air battle.

Allied pamphlets dropped on Pantelleria Tuesday (June 8) warned that the island would be bombed, shelled and blockaded until it surrendered. When the Italian garrison made, no reply. Allied planes inflicted on the island the severest kind of aerial and naval bombardment. Secretary of War Stimson announced that the Axis rejection of the chance to surrender meant the bombing would continue.

The surrender of Pantelleria came at 11:40 a. m. (6:40 a. m. EDT), when the Axis garrison ran up a white flag and placed a white cross on the airfield shortly after noon. American Flying Fortresses marked the victory with a big parade through the air over advanced Allied air force headquarters an impressive display of the growing Allied aerial strength.

The message from General Eisenhower was received by President Roosevelt early Friday morning, a good piece of news, the President said. Shortly afterward he told a press conference that he had no details on the island's surrender except that the reason apparently was that the Italian defenders did not have enough water to sustain them.

Striking on Many Fronts

Even as the Northwest African Air Forces were concentrating on Pantelleria, American four-engine bombers of the Middle Eastern Command raided the Gervine and Catania aurasomes in Sicily, thus carrying forward the campaign to cut down Axis air strength in preparation for possible large-scale amphibious operations.

Secretary of War Stimson, emphasizing that American air forces are striking with increasing vigor and effectiveness, said that while American and British planes continue to hammer the Mediterranean islands of Sicily and Sardinia, as well as the Italian main and the weather in Britain has interfered with bombing raids in recent days.

Over Europe a quiet prevailed the longest interruption in the night air offensive against Germany since the 24th of May, but that the Allied bombing of the continent.

May 24, 1943, the last of the American air forces in the European theater, the "USAAF," in Britain has doubled its March and April output of bombs.

The "USAAF" has been able to maintain a high level of activity in the European theater, the "USAAF," in Britain has doubled its March and April output of bombs.

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GRAND JURY RETURNS 17 INDICTMENTS—TWO SECRET

The Supreme Judicial Court convened at South Paris on Tuesday morning, June 8, Justice George L. Emery presiding.

Grand jury: Bernice E. Allen, Hebron; Robert Ames, Dixfield; Esther Atwood, Rumford; J. Cleveland Bartlett, Bethel; Herbert Blake, Brownfield, R. F. D.; Melissa Brackett, Dixfield; Frank A. Bragg, Harford; Barbara A. Brown, Bethel; Earlan Childs, Dixfield; E. O. Donahue, Gilead; Everett Dresser, Andover; Clara Dunn, Norway; Raymond Hale, Denmark; Arthur H. Holman, Norway; Pearl Jack, Buckfield; Charles S. Mason, Fryeburg; Ethel Smith, Fryeburg; Florence Swift, Locke Mills; Harry O. Virgin, Mexico; L. E. Williams, Rumford.

Traveling jury: Nelson Tucker, Buckfield; Violet B. Whitman, Hebron; Wilbur J. Merrill, Hebron; Belle S. Abbott, Norway; Onell W. Brown, Norway; Bessie C. Foss, Norway; Giles F. Frost, Norway; Kate Starbird, Oxford; Helen Pratt, Harford; Wright Flavin, W. Paris; Roscoe Doughty, W. Paris; Curtis S. Brooks, Paris; Merton S. Curtis, S. Paris; Mary E. Abbott, S. Paris; Irving Andrews, S. Paris; George L. Greenleaf, Norway; Marion T. Heath, Norway.

Indictments

The grand jury, in charge of County Attorney Theodore Gonyea, went into session at once and on Wednesday afternoon returned 17 indictments, two of which were secret. Those made public were: Elwood H. Blaisdell, Rumford; breaking, entering and larceny, three indictments; Elwood H. Blaisdell, larceny; John W. Deegan, Harford, escape; Alexander Magill, Paris, driving under influence of liquor; Norman J. Boucher, Saratoga, J. Perry, John J. Doucette Jr., all of Rumford, breaking, entering and larceny; Norman J. Boucher, Samuel J. Perry, breaking and entering with intent, and breaking, entering and larceny; Norman J. Boucher, Jeffrey Theriault, both of Rumford, breaking, entering and larceny; Norman J. Boucher, Samuel J. Perry, burglary and breaking, entering and larceny; John R. Gendrolls and Leo J. Bolduc, assault with intent to kill, four indictments; John R. Gendrolls and Leo Bolduc, breaking, entering and larceny, two indictments; Leo J. Bolduc, assault with intent to kill.

Naturalizations

Citizenship was granted to Augusta Anna MacDonald, Rumford; Mattie Emeline King, Woodstock; Joseph Gerald Benjamin Brault, Andover; Joseph Peter Zanton, Norway; George Hartley McPherson, Rumford; Marg Arsenault, Rumford; John Dominic Gaudet, Mexico; Rosario Pinta, Rumford; Marie Josephine Breton, Rumford; Antonio Rosina Budecna, Rumford; Thelma Marie Aubrey, Norway; Antonio Umbro, Rumford.

scale amphibious operations.

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QUESTION OF FIRE QUARTERS UP AGAIN NEXT MONDAY EVE

Another special meeting of the Bethel Village Corporation will be held at 7:30 next Monday evening to consider again the question of rescinding action taken at a special meeting on May 17. At that time the expenditure of not more than \$700 was authorized to make repairs and alterations to provide quarters for auxiliary fire fighting equipment at the lower Corporation building on Main Street. On Tuesday evening of last week, June 8, the voters upheld their previous decision 23 to 16, but the opposition held that the voters didn't know what they were doing and some claimed that the meeting was not conducted legally. So their petition was presented to the Assessors who prepared another warrant which was posted Monday.

Those in favor of the change believe the community needs provision for a truck carrying hose to be available in emergency which might arise, considering that all the motorized equipment is now housed in one wooden building. They admit that the suggested change is not ideal, but it would serve until modern fireproof headquarters may be built, and with two locations the chances of fire loss would be divided. The opponents contend that the old hand cart which remains at the lower building can carry enough hose for such expense, without the suggested expense. They point to the many years of excellent service rendered by the old fire companies, and hold that the new location would only make one more place to heat.

Next Monday's decision may be extremely important to both village and town residents, although villagers alone must take the action. It is to be hoped that the meeting will be operated correctly, and that no doubt will be left in either group as to the wishes of the majority.

JANICE M. CRANE WINS ESSAY PRIZE AT ORONO

At the recent graduation exercises at Orono High School Janice M. Crane, a member of the Junior class, was awarded first prize in the essay contest, sponsored by the Orono Women's Club. As a part of their English classwork each student of the four upper classes was required to submit an original essay on "My Community and what I as an individual can do to improve it."

Miss Crane, whose essay was judged the best, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy F. Crane, and attended the Bethel grade schools for five years. She has been secretary of her class for the past three years, a member of the Student Council Dramatic Club and the varsity basketball team of Orono High School.

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement of Miss Herberta Vorne Norton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Norton of Bethel and Maurice Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Brooks, all of Bethel, was recently announced.

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TEST THE NEW SUPER-TELEX. THE ONLY WEARABLE HEARING AID with four flexible tubes in a "cup" style. Small, light and powerful. Affords high exactness of reproduction of voice and music. Budget Plan available. Write today for FREE booklet or home test.
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AUCTION
at the
Fannie Bisbee Lovejoy
Place
Vernon Street, Bethel
SAT., JUNE 19
10 A M
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS
H. A. BOOTHBY, Auctioneer

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

A Non-Partisan Editorial Review of the Events of Each Week, Illustrated

Chemurgy Provides Broad Uses for Farm Crops; Great Need for Building; Aviation Expansion Foreseen

By A. F. JEDLICKA

While the war rages and war production takes up the interest of the country, there doesn't seem to be time for anything else.

But as unsuspected as it might be, there is a great amount of study being made about solutions to the vast problems that will arise after the peace has been won.

Millions of soldiers and sailors will be returning from the far flung fronts; munitions and armament no longer will be needed in mass quantities, and millions of workers will have to be switched back to normal industry; and, pending the final disposition of lend-lease, and full development of our own domestic market, the huge production program of the farmer will have its complications.

With all these things bound to come up, it is obvious that any studies leading toward the formulation of plans to solve these problems, will be of service in averting any hardships and confusion that might grow from them. Memories of the economic disorganization that followed the last war, both in the cities and on the farms, still are live enough to spur the present planners, such as the department of agriculture, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Foreign Trade Council.

New discoveries and methods developed from war production; the tremendous demand for all kinds of consumers' goods upon which manufacture has been stopped, and the new crops and many uses for old staples that have been found—all of these things are on the asset side for a promising post-war prosperity.

Surely, we will suffer from no lack of labor; in fact, profitable employment of all of our labor will be the big problem. From present indications, we will be the most fortunate of all of the nations of the world, since most of our factories and equipment will emerge unscathed from the war. No matter what kind of a monetary system we adopt, our credit facilities should be limited by a need for money, and not by any scarcity of it.

As the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce so optimistically declared, we are facing new horizons, in which the guarantee of economic as well as political freedom will open vast productive fields.

Chemurgy Should Aid Farmer. Of all, the farmer stands to profit the most after the war as a result of the advancement of science. Chemurgy is the new miracle which has taken the old crops apart to discover their essential substance, and then applied the specific properties to the manufacture of many items.

Chemurgy has been active in developing plastics. According to a survey, a composite 1942 automobile has more than 125 plastic parts, and airplanes have anywhere from scores to hundreds of plastic applications.

Plastics on the automobile include upholstery buttons, steering wheels,

accelerator pedals and interlayers of laminated safety glass. Plastics in the airplane range from grease and oil resistant tubing to handles, knobs, sight gauges, lenses and radio antennae.

Besides chemurgic uses which have been found for the old crops, the scientist has gone into the fields to find useful properties in such former waste growth as cattails, milkweed and dandelions. These amazing discoveries have opened possi-

the steel that was being produced. It was necessary to revert to the use of wood in constructing many new factories, etc.

Because the wood had to meet specifications in strength and safety, lumbermen developed processes for treating the timber against loads, decay and fire. As a result, wood is expected to be used in increasing quantities in ordinary building.

Besides the tremendous demand expected for private construction

If we are to consider the opinion of many aviation executives themselves, the airplane will play a prominent, but hardly a predominating role after the war. Costs of shipping freight by both train and boat still will remain much cheaper than air rates, and as a result the plane may be used on an increasing scale, but for special purposes. It should carry most of the mail.

It is in the field of transportation that the airplane promises to enjoy its greatest expansion. Already, there has been substantial talk about the creation of branch lines, to hook up with main trunks, thus establishing direct connections with all points. Larger, more comfortable and faster planes should come out of the busy research laboratories now concentrating on production of the best bombing, transport and cargo airships in the world.

Automobile executives already have warned the people not to expect drastic revisions in models after the war. Cars of the immediate future will not be much different than those that were being manufactured at the time all of the plants shifted over completely to war production. The reason styles will not change much, automobile executives say, is because factories are stocked

fuel necessary for airplanes. It is this new and more powerful fuel which heralds performances of 400 miles an hour for civilian transport planes, and promises 40 miles per gallon for automobiles after the war.

Due in large part to chemical products developed for use in processing and vulcanizing rubber, tires of the future are expected to possess longer life. Cords of rayon and nylon, along with special carbon blacks for increasing toughness and anti-oxidants for retarding the deterioration of rubber, are among the new developments.

All told, more than 137 important government and private agencies are engaged in post-war economic studies. This number does not include many state and local groups.

Of this number, more than a third are devoting major attention to problems involving international relations. Business and finance next command the most interest. Other major fields of study include agriculture, consumer and security problems, education, engineering, labor and housing.

Approximately 109 of these groups are private and 28 are public, most of the latter being agencies of the federal government. Chief among these are the departments of agriculture and commerce.

The powerful Chamber of Commerce of the United States has been looking into post-war possibilities for live markets for mass production merchandise. The National Foreign Trade Council has been concerned with dealing with overseas customers whose national finances will be solvent. The reserve city bankers and Federal Reserve system are studying our own credit needs and facilities.

So much for the U.S.A. Looking around us, we see numerous changes in the world, many of which are bound to have their economic effects after the war.

South America Prospers.

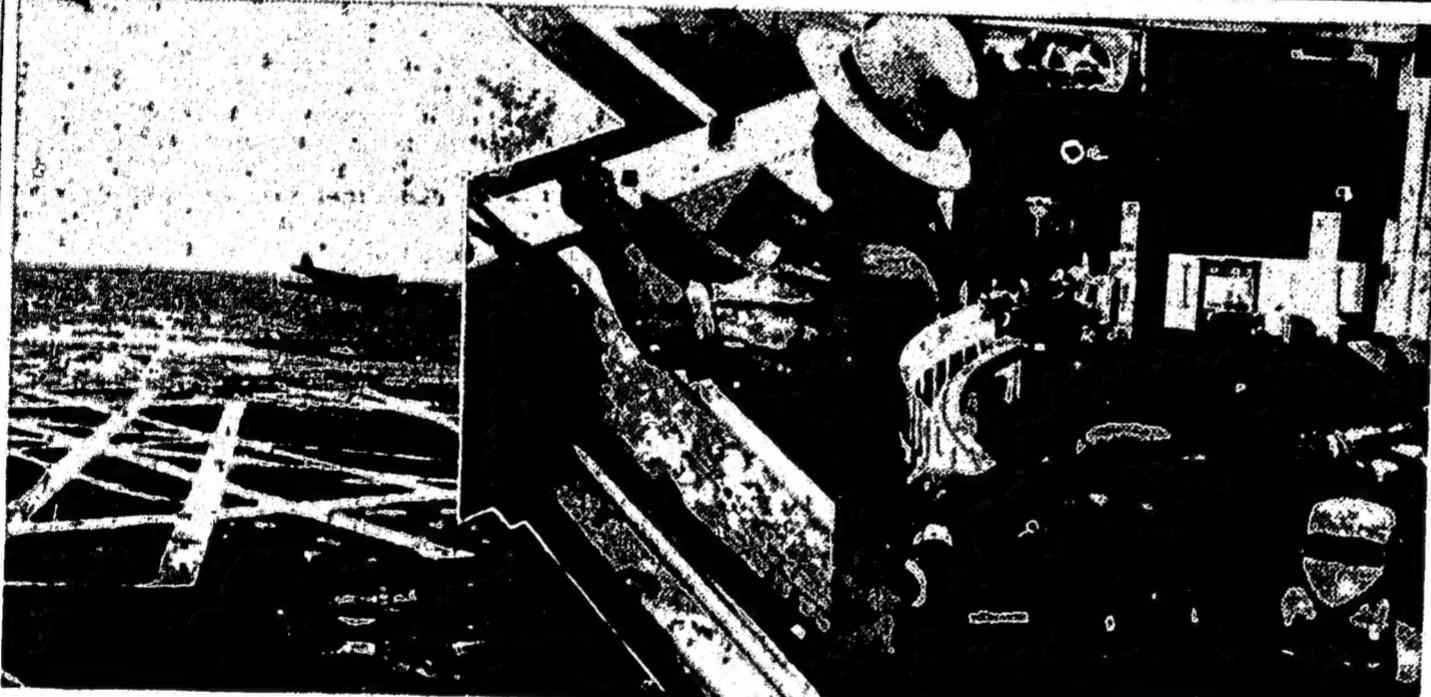
As an example, we need not go any further than South America. First of all, many of our good neighbors to the south are accumulating large amounts of dollar exchange, that is, American money, which will be spent or invested here or abroad when conditions permit.

Further, many of these countries have substantially reduced their debt to foreign countries.

They have established industries which have lessened their dependence on Europe for manufactured goods. They also have taken up the cultivation of crops formerly secured in other tropical areas in Asia and Africa, and might be expected to hold these markets in the event of unfavorable political developments abroad, or more scientific, and cheaper, production.

The position of Canada has been strengthened by a reduction in her private foreign debt, and a great expansion in her industry. Some countries hold huge gold balances here and might be expected to spend them for goods or machinery in rebuilding their shattered industries. On the other hand, certain countries have depleted their balances.

The World of Tomorrow—Action in the Air, in Construction and in Industry



bilities for putting formerly unproductive submarginal lands to good work.

The loss of many of our former sources of supply for medicinal crops, vegetable oils and fibers has stimulated their cultivation in this country, where, indeed, they grew successfully many years ago before being produced in Asia at much less cost. Continuation of the growth here of belladonna, castor beans and hemp, for instance, is a question which eventually will fall completely within the political realm.

Expect Building Boom.

Next to agriculture, building holds the greatest immediate promise. In fact, much of our post-war planning seems to be revolving around the construction industry. As a part of it, the timber trade figures prominently on new mass-production processes for fabricating sections of buildings and shipping them to a site for assembly.

It has been estimated that the United States needs 900,000 new buildings every year—500,000 for new families, and the rest to replace old structures.

Considering the fact that practically all residential building has been stopped by the war, the construction industry will be faced with a gigantic job of meeting the accumulated demands when peace comes.

Because of circumstances arising from the war, the timber industry has received an important push that will stand it in good stead later. Since most shipyards, arms and munitions factories demanded all of

after the war, it is reported that the government has been studying plans for an extensive public works building program. Such a program, as old as Caesar, would take up any slack in employment, particularly in the passage from a war to a peace economy.

In connection with the anticipated post-war building activity, the American Institute of Architects, the American Planning and Civic Association and the Conference Committee on Urban Problems have been particularly concerned with the reconstruction of many of the run-down districts of the big cities. Within recent years, many private corporations have been seeking charters from legislatures for rights to re-vivify many slum areas with huge housing projects.

May Expand Air Travel.

Of course, the tremendous expansion of aviation because of the war has led to the popular belief that the impetus it is receiving now will carry it into the post-war period as the biggest industrial development.

How Explosives Explode

High explosives are termed "Chemical Malcontents" by a National Geographic society bulletin. Normally gases, but tricked into solid or liquid forms, they are "homesick" to become gases again. A strong, sudden jolt give them their chance. At the same instant every one of the particles of explosive detonates—bounces into the gaseous form.

with tools for production along recent lines.

With money in their pockets, people will raise a clamor for many items whose manufacture has been discontinued because of the war. Wash machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, stokers and oil burners, buggies, etc., all will be in demand, and if sufficient purchasing power is available, the problem will be one of production.

New Products.

Among the more colorful products predicted for the future, are gasoline for automobiles yielding 40 miles to the gallon, and nylon cord tires of unparalleled strength.

Eye dropper quantities of lead tetraethyl added to a gallon of gasoline will convert it into high-octane

Pollination Still Is Bees' Biggest Job

The greatest contribution of honey bees to our wartime production is still in pollination of agricultural crops for production of seed and fruit, though the importance of both honey and beeswax has also increased.

Domestic honeybees pollinate most fruits, as the wild insects are seldom numerous enough to accomplish this early spring job. In areas where most of the land is cultivated, wild insects have few places left for nesting and breeding, and the pollination of most other crop plants also depends on the domestic bees.

With the present urgent need for greater production of legume and other seeds, honey bees may have to be brought into the seed producing areas for assurance of good

crops. Beekeeping fits in well with seed production, as the fields of clover, alfalfa, and other crops furnish bees with food and with nectar for making honey.

Apiculture of the nation produce about 200 million pounds of honey each year, together with about four million pounds of beeswax, says Prof. E. J. Dyce of the New York State college of agriculture. The honey is an excellent substitute for sugar. The beeswax is used in manufacture of several essential war materials.

The lack of the usual imports makes beeswax of greater importance to the war effort today than the honey and thus makes the bee one of the foremost workers on the home front.

THE STORY SO FAR: their part in the battle of the Atlantic. The story is being told by the naval officers who are all Motor Torpedo Boat Squads are Lieut. John Bulkeley (and Commander), squadrons Lieut. R. B. Kelly, second and Ensigns Anthony Ake E. Cox Jr. After learning Harbor had been bombed, they ordered Lieut. Kelly to the six torpedo boats to they would get provisions a submarine tender. But rived, they found that the been ordered away. So headquarters in Sisiman

CHAPTER

"For the most part our boats—had to, because we knew when we would haul out into the bay, a dive-bomber attack. And a base again."

"Next, we found our drums with gasoline in them, been towed out into the bay by the navy—if they by bombs, they didn't burning near the what was nobody in charge man. Each boat held gallons, and of cotton pouring all that the nel. But in addition, gerous, because our more have 100 octane gasoline grade—and that volat more ticklish than dynamite bit of static can make an explosion, so usually did the nasty jobs of cleaning gas tanks. No men to take risks we should lead."

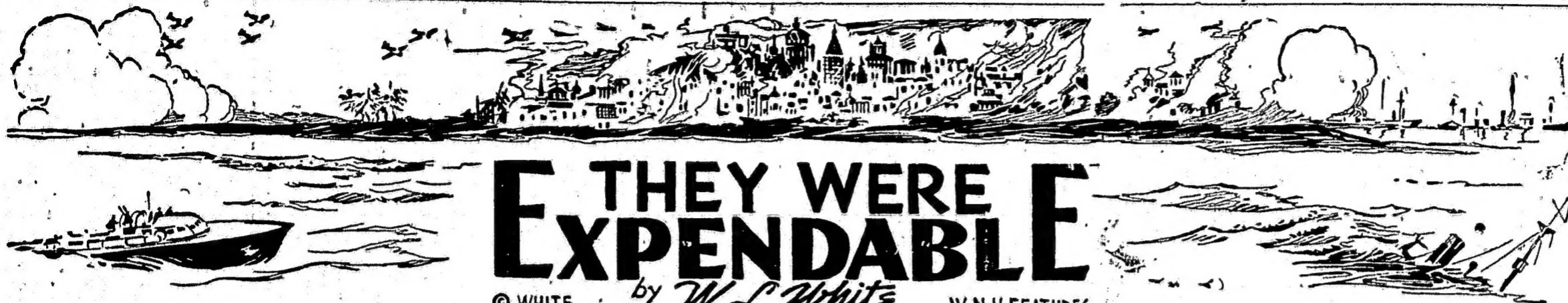
"We noticed, as we this gas had both water it—yet there was no water out; we had no charcoal couldn't then know we had been sabotaged. find out when or where who did it is safe, if he someone had dissolved wax which congealed in tanks in a coat half an wax which clogged our sometimes we'd have clean them after an That's the fuel we had war on, we were to find."

"Then I went over to base to make arrangements food, and we got an The navy already real shortage was coming down to two rations a fast and supper. All lunch was stomach cr noon. There was plenty."

"I also thought I'd be doctor look at a few days hadn't paid much attention it was swollen about a walnut. I guessed may minor strep infection. I know was that out East coel are bigger and bulldozers and not to be He took one look and about the hospital, but hell with that. I was the fier of the squadron and ed. I couldn't stop the sore finger. Then he sa go over to Corregidor, had some sulfa drugs. out, too, because mon expected to be sent on lon. Bulkeley had put of the three boats, an leave."

"We settled that I'd see this doctor daily, an hour or so in hot Espor soaks, as it turned out cold because we didn power for heating wa

WE



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by W. L. White

W.N.U. FEATURES

THE STORY SO FAR: The story of their part in the battle for the Philippines is being told by four of the five naval officers who are all that is left of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 3. They are Lieut. John Bulkeley (now Lieutenant Commander), squadron commander; Lieut. R. B. Kelly, second-in-command; and Ensigns Anthony Akers and George E. Cox Jr. After learning that Pearl Harbor had been bombed, Lieut. Bulkeley ordered Lieut. Kelly to take three of the six torpedo boats to Bataan where they would get provisions and fuel from a submarine tender. But when they arrived, they found that the tender had been ordered away. So they set up headquarters in Sisiman Cove.

CHAPTER II

"For the most part we lived on our boats—had to, because we never knew when we would have to haul out into the bay in case of a dive-bomber attack. Anyway we had a base again."

"Next, we found our barges loaded with gasoline in drums which had been towed out into the bay for us by the navy—if they got smacked by bombs, they didn't want them burning near the wharves. There was nobody in charge but a watchman. Each boat holds two thousand gallons, and of course it was a job pouring all that through a funnel. But in addition, it was dangerous, because our motors have to have 100 octane gasoline—airplane grade—and that volatile stuff is more ticklish than dynamite. A little bit of static can make a hell of an explosion, so usually the officers did the nasty jobs of fueling and cleaning gas tanks. No use to ask men to take risks when officers should lead."

"We noticed, as we poured, that this gas had both water and rust in it—yet there was no way to strain it out; we had no chamois. What we couldn't then know was, this gas had been sabotaged. We'll never find out when or where—the guy who did it is safe, if he's alive. But someone had dissolved wax in it—wax which clogged inside our gas tanks in a coat half an inch thick—wax which clogged our filters so that sometimes we'd have to stop and clean them after an hour's run. That's the fuel we had to fight the war on, we were to find out."

"Then I went over to the section base to make arrangements for our food, and we got another bump. The navy already realized a food shortage was coming and cut us down to two rations a day—breakfast and supper. All you got for lunch was stomach cramps about noon. There was plenty of them."

"I also thought I'd better have the doctor look at my finger. I'd snagged it a few days before and hadn't paid much attention, but now it was swollen about as thick as a walnut. I guessed maybe it was a minor strop infection. What I didn't know was that out East the streptococci are bigger and meaner than bulldogs and not to be fooled with. He took one look and began to talk about the hospital, but I said the hell with that. I was the second officer of the squadron and badly needed. I couldn't stop the war for a sore finger. Then he said I ought to go over to Corregidor, where they had some sulfa drugs. But that was out, too, because momentarily we expected to be sent out on a mission. Bulkeley had put me in charge of the three boats, and I couldn't leave."

"We settled that I'd come over to see this doctor daily, and soak it an hour or so in hot Epsom salts. The soaks, as it turned out, had to be cold because we didn't have the power for heating water, and al-

though I saw him about every day, it so happened that whenever I got there an air-raid alarm would go off and the doctor would have to dive for a fox hole. But it was the best we could do."

"The big alarm came at noon on December 10—we'd pulled up alongside a mine sweeper for water when word came that a large flight of Jap planes was headed toward the Manila area, coming from the direction of Formosa. We pulled away from the tender, out into open water, and fifteen minutes later we saw them—several formations—I counted about twenty-seven to twenty-nine planes in each—two-motor bombers—lovely, tight, parade-ground formations, coming over at about 25,000 feet. But, I thought, when our fighters get up there and start rumpling their hair, those formations won't look so pretty. Only where were our fighters? The Japs passed on out of sight over the mountains, and then we began hearing the rumble of bombs—only first we felt the vibrations on our feet, even out there in the water, and we knew something was catching hell. But what? Manila? Maybe Nichols Field? Or even Cavite, our own base? We couldn't know."

"I did," said Bulkeley laconically. "I was there, at Cavite. The Admiral sent us a two-hour warning that they were coming—from Formosa, and headed on down in our direction across Northern Luzon. So we hauled our boats out into the bay. They kept beautiful formations, all right. The first big V had fifty-four planes in it, and they came in at about 20,000, and their fighters on up above to protect them from ours—only ours didn't show! We couldn't figure it. First they swung over Manila and began to paste the harbor shipping. It was a beautiful clear day, and I remember the sun made rainbows on the waterspouts of their bombs. They were from a hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high, and it made a mist screen so dense you could hardly tell what was happening to the ships. It turned out nothing much was—they only hit a few."

"But then that big beautiful V pivoted slowly and moved over Cavite—began circling like a flock of well-disciplined buzzards."

"They were too high to see the bomb bay doors open, but we could see the stuff drop slowly, picking up speed; only as we watched we found we had troubles of our own. Because five little dive bombers peeled off that formation, one by one, and started straight down for us. When they were down to about fifteen hundred feet, they leveled off and began unloading. Of course we gave our boats full throttle and began circling and twisting, both to dodge the bombs and to get a shot at them. Our gunners loved it—it was their first crack at the Japs. I remember Chalker's Texarkana—a machinist's mate from Texas—a shooting Texas boy. He was pouring 50-caliber slugs up at them, color by a pair of cracked eyes, but that long, straight, pointed jaw of his was set. Houlihan, who was firing the other pair of 50's, was the same. They'd picked out one plane and were pouring it up into the sky, when we saw the plane wobble, and pretty soon she took off down the bay, weaving unsteadily, smoking, and all at once, two or three miles away, she just wobbled down into the drink with a big splash. So we know the 53 boat got one. Meanwhile the 31 boat had shot down two more. After that the planes didn't bother strafing the MTB's. Guess the Jap pilots back at the Formosa base passed the word around."

"It certainly surprised our navy too, which had never guessed a torpedo boat could bring down an airplane. Later on I got a kidding message from Captain Ray, chief of staff:

"Dear Buck: I really think your gang is getting too tough. The latest report is that 'Three dive bombers were seen being chased over Mariveles Mountain by an MTB.' Don't you think this is carrying the war a bit too far?"

"About 3:30 the Japs left, so we went on back in to Cavite to see what had happened. They'd flattened it—there isn't any other word. Here was the only American naval base in the Orient beyond Pearl Harbor pounded into bloody rubbish. We didn't have time then to think about where our American planes could have been, because the place was a shambles, and we began loading in the wounded to take them to Canacao hospital."

"We went on back to Cavite and offered to carry more wounded. The



"Later I found out what the Japs apparently already knew."

big base was one sheet of flame except for the ammunition depot. Only a piece of the dock was left, and through the shimmering flames you could see only jagged walls. Then we saw Admiral Rockwell—he was directing the fire apparatus which was trying to save the depot. He is a tall man, a fine figure of a sailor, but his head was down that day. In a dead voice he told us we'd better get out—that the magazine was liable to go up any minute. We offered to take him with us to Mariveles, but he said no, his job was here, to do what he could to save the magazines."

"So we picked up from the gutters and streets a lot of cans of food we knew we would need—they were from the bombed warehouses—stacked them in the boat, and set out."

"I was back there a couple of days later after the fires were out," said Ensign Cox, a good-looking young man with a good-looking New York. "They were burying the dead—which consisted of collecting

heads and arms and legs and putting them into the nearest bomb crater and shoveling debris over it. The smell was terrible. The Filipino yard workers didn't have much stomach for the job, but it had to be done and done quick because of disease. To make them work, they filled the Filipinos up with grain alcohol."

"That raid gave me my first big shock of the war," said Lieutenant Kelly, "but it wasn't the damage they did. From over in Mariveles I couldn't see what was happening after the Jap bombers disappeared over the mountain. I got my shock after they had unloaded and flew over us on their way home—the same beautiful tight formations—not a straggler. Where was our air force?"

"From over towards Cavite we could now see that huge column of smoke rising into the sky as the Japs left the scene."

"It wasn't until Lieutenant DeLong dropped in at four o'clock in the 41 boat that I knew how bad off we were. He said the Cavite base was a roaring blast furnace—the yard littered with those mangled and scorched bodies—and furthermore that all our spare parts for the MTB's—engines and everything—had been blasted to bits. Machine shops completely gone. Not so much as a gasket left to see us through this war, with the factory halfway around the world."

"Also he said the Cavite radio had been hit. That still left the short-wave voice stuff to talk with Manila or Bataan or the Rock, but of course this couldn't be secret from the Japs, so they would be depending on our six boats for courier duty to relay all confidential stuff."

"So I wasn't surprised," said Bulkeley, "when early the next morning I got a hurry call to report to the Admiral in Manila. As our 34 boat cleared the mine fields around Bataan, looking over toward Manila I saw something very queer—shipping of all descriptions was pouring out of that Manila breakwaters into the open harbor—destroyers, mine sweepers, Yangtze River gunboats, tramp steamers, all going hell for breakfast. And then I saw them—a big formation of about twenty-seven bombers. By then I was beginning to learn that if we saw planes in the air, they would be Japs, not ours. Then came another formation of twenty-nine, and still another of twenty-six."

"If they were after shipping, we shouldn't get too close to the other boats, so I changed course. They wheeled majestically around the bay's perimeter, and each time they passed Manila a lead would go whistling down and presently huge columns of black and white smoke began rising—we could even see some fires, although we were still eleven miles away."

"Where in hell is our air force?" our crew kept asking me. "Why in Christ's name don't they do something?"

"But the thing that really got me was that these big Jap formations circling the bay like it was a parade maneuver, each time would sail impudently right over Corregidor! Didn't they know we had anti-aircraft guns?"

"They knew all right, but it turned out they knew something I didn't. For presently all twenty of Corregidor's 3-inchers opened fire, and it made me sick to see that every one of their shells was bursting from 5,000 to 10,000 feet below that Jap formation. Those pilots were as safe as though they'd been home in bed. Later I found out what the Japs apparently already knew—that the Rock's anti-aircraft guns didn't have the range. And only then did it be-

gin to dawn on me how completely impotent we were."

"When the Japs cleared out," continued Bulkeley, "Kelly and I headed for Manila and docked about three o'clock. When we reported, Commander Slocum told me the Admiral was considering sending our three boats on a raid off Lingayen, and were we ready? We said we were 'karin' to go. So he said to stick around a couple of hours, and meanwhile to load the boats with files, records, and so forth, because they were moving headquarters. It had escaped so far, but right here on the water front it was too vulnerable—sure to get smacked. Through the open door we could see the Admiral conferring with his chief of staff."

"But just then," said Kelly, "Commander Slocum looked down at my arm, which was in a sling, frowned, and said I should get over to see the fleet doctor. The doctor took off the bandage and began to talk tough. Said he couldn't do anything, and that I was to get that arm to a hospital as fast as I could."

"I was dead set on that raid, but I decided it wouldn't be tactful to bring that up, so I said, 'Aye, aye, sir,' and skipped it. We loaded the boat with records, and then went back to headquarters, where we were told that the Jap convoy off Lingayen included eight transports and at least two battleships (one of these must have been the one that Colin Kelly later got), but that we weren't going to be sent. They were saving us for 'bigger things.'"

"My God! my junior officer said later, 'I didn't know they came any bigger! What do they think we are?'"

"Anyway the Admiral patted Bulkeley on the shoulder and said, 'We know you boys want to get in there and fight, but there's no sense sending you on suicidal missions—just now.'"

"So that was that, and we went on out across the bay, to our thatched village."

"You might call the next few days quiet for us, although my arm began giving me hell."

"Presently Bulkeley dropped in on us in the 41 boat, bringing us some stuff issued by the navy to replace everything we'd lost at our quarters in Cavite—a shirt each, underdrawers, a few tubes of toothpaste, and razors—two for each boat, one for the men and one for the officers. But with each razor there were only three packages of blades, so we saw beards in the offing."

"Bulkeley had heard about my hand from a pharmacist's mate and asked me if I could stick it for two more days until he could relieve me. He himself had to be on call for consultation with the Admiral, while they needed DeLong and his boat for courier duty. I said 'sure.'"

"But the next few days were hell. The whole arm began swelling, and my hand was the size of a catcher's mitt. The nights were worse because I couldn't lie down for any length of time. Also I had to keep my arm held up, or blood running down into it would drive me nuts, and it stiffened that way. The doctor at Mariveles kept offering me morphine, but I didn't take. There might be an emergency where we'd have to get the boats out to sea quickly. Bulkeley had left me in charge, and morphine might make me sleep so hard I couldn't waken for an air-raid alarm. The worst thing was the flies—they kept buzzing around trying to get into that open incision in my finger as I held my hand up in the air. And also I was running a little fever—about four degrees."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

WEEKLY SERIAL INSTALLMENT

The Oxford County Citizen

The Bethel News, 1895
The Rumford Citizen, 1906
Published every Thursday in the interests of the inhabitants of Bethel and the other towns of northwestern Oxford County. Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908, at the post office at Bethel, Maine. Contributions and pictures of interest are gladly received. \$2 a year; three years for \$5 in advance. Telephone 100.

Carl L. Brown, Publisher

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1943

THE LOW DOWN FROM HICKORY GROVE

You know, things can kinda slip up on you unbeknownst to you, and the first thing you know you get some neuritis in your elbow. And if you look back and scratch your dome you will maybe recall a session with a bad molar that you neglected. That is the reason your rheumatism or whatever it is, was able to sneak up on you. "Alright," says Henry, "if you are trying to work up to something, what is it?" It is the way, I says, we are neglecting our thinking and letting somebody else do it for us—while we tune in and just listen. We would need ears big as a palm leaf to hear everything, so maybe you did not hear the latest advice just given the farmers, telling them that for best results, a cow, in the summertime, should have plenty of green grass and cool water. Yep—that is what the dispatch said. Imagine the farmers and their wives, and how excited they must be, getting this news. Grass and water for a cow—it is wonderful news.

If we keep on listening and doing nothing about it, the kind of Govt. slipping up on us is gonna make our arthritis look like two-kits.

Yours with the low down,
JO SERRA

FORMER CLUB AGENT SENDS MESSAGE TO 4-H MEMBERS

Eddie Potter, former club agent in Oxford County and now serving in the U. S. Army, writes the following message to 4-H club members and friends:

4-H-ers and Friends:
Just a few lines to let you know that I am still thinking of the many friends in Oxford County who I have worked with and met while being the county club agent. Many times while at camp, when having a chance to think of things other than army duties, I have wondered how club work was progressing. Knowing how we all feel regarding the world situation, I know that everyone is doing his or her part towards hastening the date of victory and world peace.

After departing from Oxford County, last fall, I have been able to see what it is like in other parts of the country. It was quite surprising to see how boys and girls in other states react towards the food production and conservation program. They all seem to be doing a "whole of a job," just as Oxford County boys and girls are doing.

We have often heard of the expression "an army marches on its stomach." It's very true and it takes a lot of food, food which has been produced by club members, former club members, and farmers. Let us all keep up the good work and strive just a little harder each day towards the end with victory and everlasting world peace.

Sincerely, Eddie Potter

SUMMER

Laura Bennett and Rachel Brown Summer is the time for play; As we do most every day Jump and run and skip and hop. And climb the mountain to the top. On a lake we hire a camp, Go swimming daily whether sunny or damp. We go boating till suna down And on our backs get a lovely brown.

But you know it isn't all play, For we have work to do each day. Our victory garden needs weeding too. And feed the chickens, "Yes we do."

In September back we go, To see how much we know. We like our teacher and classroom all But we like June much better than fall.

GOULD GRADUATION

—continued from page 1
ard Bryant and Priscilla Carver. Freshmen: Lawrence Littlehale and Ann Terriberry.

The honor of having names engraved on a special Scholarship Shield for having received an average of 80 per cent or better in all courses goes to: Louisa Bacon, Rachel Gordon and Constance Sawyer.

The following seniors were elected to the National Honor Society. These students were elected on the basis of scholarship, service, leadership, and character of a high degree. Louisa Bacon, Rachel Gordon, Glendon McAllister, Carolyn Wight, Ida Lee Clough, Constance Sawyer, Mary Jobin, Ilene Goodrich, and Lincoln Colby.

The Becker College award for all-around ability in the Commercial Department was awarded Rachel Gordon.

By vote of the faculty the following Seniors were awarded medals for outstanding work in Dramatics, Activities and Athletics: Dramatics: Norman Jacobs and Betty Durgin. Activities: Lincoln Colby and Carolyn Wight. Athletics: William Wright and Nora Chipman.

Music Awards were won by Elizabeth Wight, Barbara Graves, Carolyn Wight, Ida Lee Clough, Robert Greenleaf and Malcolm Brown for membership in at least two musical organizations for each of their years at Gould, and contributing to the life of the school by individual and small group performances.

The program follows:
Processional, War March of the Priests, Mendelssohn, Orchestra The Star Spangled Banner
Invocation, Rev. M. A. Gordon

Salutatory, Freedom from Fear, Rachel Gordon
Selection, In a Persian Market, Ketelby, Orchestra

First Honor Essay, Freedom of Speech, Carolyn Wight
Selection, Soldiers' Chorus from "Faust," Gounod, Boys Glee Club

Second Honor Essay, Freedom of Religion, Marion Waterhouse
Selections, Morning Song, Massenet, Sing! Sing! Sing! Success, Girls' Glee Club

Valedictory, Freedom from Want, Louisa Bacon
Selections, Ride Out on Wings of Song, Berwald, March on, America, Elliott.

Varsity Glee Club
Remarks and Awarding of Honors and Diplomas, Elwood F. Ireland, Headmaster
Benediction.

Rev. Herbert T. Wallace
Recessional, Orchestra
(Glendon McAllister won third honors but was not able to prepare his part as he has been enrolled in Boston University since mid-years.)

The Gould Academy Alumni Dinner was held at Gehring Hall at 1 p. m. The following program was presented:

Welcome to Class of 1943, President William Hastings, Response, Glendon McAllister, President, Class of 1943
Vocal solos, "My Heart is a Silent Violin," "Night Wind," Miss Ilene Goodrich

Report of Officers and business meeting
Musical trio, "Serenade" "Rose Marie" Misses Barbara Graves, Betty Jobin, Elizabeth Wight

Greetings from Five Year Classes
The officers for the next year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Laurence Lord; Vice-President, Elmer Bennett; Secretary, Miss Kathryn Davis; Treasurer, Miss Carrie Wight. Nominating Committee: Franklin Chapman, Mrs. Ordell Anderson, Mrs. William Chapman, Floyd Mason, Mrs. Barbara Luxton, Carl Brown, Mrs. Charles Gorman. Service Honor Shield Committee: Edward Haney, Miss Carrie Wight, Mrs. Ordell Anderson.

HANOVER
On Saturday, June 26, at 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Ethel Walsh, Home Demonstration Agent, and Mrs. Irene Chapman, Assistant Agent, will conduct a meeting on Food Preservation at K of P Hall. The talk and demonstration will include drying, salting, krauting and the latest information about canning and equipment. People are permitted to use their cars to attend these meetings. Everybody welcome.

The steel in an average household washing-machine would make one 30 caliber machine gun and tripod.

The work here isn't too hard and

OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS



LEE SWAN TELLS OF ARMY LIFE AT NASHVILLE

This letter recently received by Albert Swan of Locke Mills from his son, Lee, gives a picture of some of the events leading to an army pilot's training and will be especially interesting to his friends.

Nashville, Tenn.
Thu., June 10, P. M.

Dear Dad—
Got your letter today so guess I'll write back now. I haven't written much since I have been here because it has been too hot and also I wanted to tell you about classification. I just found out this afternoon that I am classified for Pilot training. Guess that's the best news I've had since I've been in the Army.

We had four days of examinations and they were really hard. The first day was a written mental exam for one whole day. There were problems in math, physics, history, navigation and everything else.

The second day was a test of a lot of different machines that test your alertness and coordination. The third day was a preliminary physical of blood test and an X-ray and also an interview with an officer who asked all questions you could imagine. He asked where the island "Attu" was, why I wanted to fly, what my parents thought of me flying and also a lot of other questions. This officer was a psychiatrist or something like that and by the interview he was supposed to be able to tell something of your character and whether (by your answers and actions) you would make a good officer and flyer or not.

The last day was a complete and very careful physical exam. They had about six different eye examinations. I didn't pass the first color test but had a recheck and passed alright. I was really worried for a while but I made out all right. I'll probably go tomorrow and get my clothes changed and get cadet issue. Will get some more underclothes, more shirts and pants, more socks, besides the cadet insignia and visor cap. I'll get my picture taken and send it if I can and if I can afford it.

I had one day of K. P. and one day of guard. Think the guard is a little better although K. P. is about 14 hours and guard is 24 hrs. You have 2 hrs. on and 4 hrs. off. I had a good shady post and about the coolest time on. Started at 6 P. M. Don't know when I'll be either of them again but soon probably. Our first open post is supposed to be tomorrow night from 5:30 until 11. Perhaps I'll be able to see a little of Nashville anyway (I hope!).

I am going to get my teeth all fixed up here. Started today by having one out. The jaw aches some now but it isn't too bad.

Guess there isn't too much more news and I don't like to write because the weather is too hot. When it rains down here though it really rains. I never saw it rain so hard and the soil is like clay and all the water stays on top and in about 10 minutes you have about 2 feet of water running down the ditches.

The work here isn't too hard and

UPTON

Mrs. C. A. Judkins, Correspondent

Rev. and Mrs. Norman Scruton and family have moved from Errol, N. H., for the summer. They are living in Oscar Judkins' house. Mrs. Bertha Judkins is visiting relatives in Norway.

Miss Doris Coolidge, a high school teacher in Millinocket, is making a short visit with her mother, Mrs. Annie Coolidge. They visited relatives in Berlin and Errol over the week end.

Mrs. William Barnett attended the graduation of her niece, Miss Bessie Casey, from Stephens High School, Rumford, last week. Bessie returned to Upton with her for the summer.

At the regular Grange meeting on Monday, June 14, Deputy Ellis Davis was present to inspect the Grange. Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Bean and Mr. Bean's mother from Franklin Grange accompanied him. The Grange presented the Master, Elta Barnett, with a quilt made by the Grange members and autographed. Louise Dickinson Rich, author of "We Took to the Woods," made and autographed one square. This quilt is a wedding present. An original poem in reference to the quilt was read.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Fraser are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son Wednesday, June 16.

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Genevra Tuell, Correspondent

Children's Day will be observed at the First Universalist Church Sunday with program by the Sunday School. Several children will be christened.

The Good Will Society will hold an all day meeting on Thursday, June 24, at the home of Rev. Elmer B. Forbes.

Corporal Emery Flavin left Wednesday for Tyndall Field, Florida. Pvt. Warren Pierce is at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Pierce, called here by the death of infant son, one day old, at the Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston. Pvt. Pierce is stationed at Camp Stewart, Ga.

Mrs. Maud Day attended the Allen-Robbins wedding at Auburn Wednesday evening.

Alfred Perham was taken to St. Marie's Hospital Wednesday evening of last week for treatment and possible surgery.

Mrs. Pearl Welch returned Saturday from Canton, where she had been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thane Rose, and husband.

The wool from 26 sheep is required to equip and maintain one soldier for a year.

There are a lot of chances to skip out of work. When we get to preflight then we really have to work. According to statistics from now out I have about 1 chance out of 5 to become a pilot. Love, Lee

We Will Buy Good Used Cars with Good Tires.
O. K. CLIFFORD CO., Inc.
So. Paris, Maine Tel. 307

WILSONS MILLS

School closed Friday after a successful year, the Teachers and pupils enjoyed a picnic lunch at the half way camp on Aziscoos Mountain.

The honor roll for the last quarter of school year: Joan Adams, Grade 1; Donna Littlehale, Grade 4; Barbara Storey, Grade 7. Not absent or tardy during last term were: Norman Littlehale, Grade 7; William Adams Jr., Grade 7; Warren Olson, Grade 6. Florence West, Grade 7 got 100% in spelling for the year. It was her third year in succession to get 100%.

Hazel and Irene Olson returned home from Gould Academy for the summer vacation Thursday.

Those staying at Gould for Graduation were Beverly Adams, Dorothy West, Arnold Bennett, Rolfe Bennett and Laurence Littlehale.

Everett Eames and family of Errol were in town Sunday.

Lauren Bennett plowed for William Bennett with his tractor Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Adams and sons, William Jr. and Jerold were in Berlin and Bethel Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Macolm Harvey of Norway were home tending their garden Sunday.

Leroy Olson is cooking on the Brown Company tow boat for the crew.

FARM BUREAU OFFICE MOVED TO I. O. O. F. BLOCK, JUNE 15
Due to insufficient space to carry on the work that is being placed on the Farm Bureau and Extension Service, it has been necessary to move to new quarters on the third floor of the I. O. O. F. Block in South Paris. The new office facilities will accommodate the Farm Bureau and Extension Service, the Farm Bureau Placement Office, A. A. Office and Oxford County War Board. Farmers wishing to reach the Farm Bureau Office should call Norway 342.

NOTICE
My wife, Lula M. Merrill, has left my bed and board and I shall not be responsible for any bills incurred by her after this date.
June 2, 1943.
JOEL F. MERRILL

News from Home Means Much to Those in Their Country's Service

During the past two years the CITIZEN has gone each week to many of the boys in the Armed Services, including a large number now serving overseas. Numerous letters of appreciation from training points at home as well as in nearly every battle area convince us that the home newspaper is more than ever a regular home letter.

The rate for subscriptions to service folks is only \$1.00 a year, half the usual rate, and no subscriptions are accepted for less than one year, payable in advance. Addresses will be changed as often as necessary and subscribers or donors are expected to notify of changes promptly.

Orders for overseas subscriptions must be approved by commanding officer. Overseas delivery is slower than letter mail, but usually is very good. Subscriptions of those receiving discharge from the services will be continued to civilian address for one-half the balance of the subscription term.

Remember—\$1.00 will deliver this newspaper a year to any person serving in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

LOCKE MILLS

—Mrs. Mary Mills, Correspondent

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ARSENATE OF

BORDEAUX MI

FLIT

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Save money. Make money. Renew dead car batteries inexpensively. Instructions \$1 or send C.O.D. Popular Service, Racine, Wis.

FEATHERS WANTED

WANTED: Goose and duck feathers. New color. Mail samples and write for prices. The F. B. Mitchell Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PLANTS FOR SALE

Cactus, Chrysanthemums—pink, white, red, yellow and bronze. Any 10 plants \$1.00 delivered. J. D. Feller, Mountville, Ga.

HELP WANTED

WANTED

Experienced or inexperienced
X-RAY TECHNICIAN
New England Deaconess Hospital
10 Deaconess Road, Boston, Mass.

Three-Acre Root Spread
Giant sequoia trees are found nowhere in the world except on the seaward slopes of the Sierra Nevada mountains, in central California. The roots of an individual tree spread over two or three acres.

DON'T LET CONSTIPATION SLOW YOU UP

When bowels are sluggish and you feel bloated, headache, do as millions do—chew **FEEN-A-MINT**, the modern chewing laxative. Simply chew **FEEN-A-MINT** before you go to bed, taking only in accordance with package directions—sleep without being disturbed. Next morning gentle, thorough relief, helping you feel well again. Try **FEEN-A-MINT**. Tastes good, is handy and economical. A generous family supply costs only **10¢**.

Raining Straps
After antiaircraft guns have ceased firing at an enemy plane, straps from their shells may continue to rain from the sky for as long as three minutes.

YOU WOMEN WHO SUFFER FROM HOT FLASHES

If you suffer from hot flashes, dizziness, nervousness, irritability, blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period in a woman's life—try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**—the best-known medicine you can buy today that's made especially for women. Pinkham's Compound has helped thousands upon thousands of women to relieve such annoying symptoms. Follow label directions. Pinkham's Compound is worth trying!

Out of Sight
Though lost to sight, to memory dead.—George Linley.

WNU-2

24-43

Watch Your Kidneys!

Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste
Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not get so Nature intended—fall to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.
Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, swelling up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength.
Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty of the frequent urination.
There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use **Doan's Pills**. Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nationwide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOANS PILLS

◆ **FOR RENT** ◆
SPACE IN THIS PAPER
Will Arrange To Suit
GOOD NEIGHBORS—PRICES TO FIT YOUR BUSINESS

Washington Digest

Victory Inevitable Despite Deadly, Undeclared War

Optimistic Americans Fail to Realize Enemy's Strength in Experienced Men, Naval Forces and Air Power.

By **BAUKHAGE**

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

"But, General . . ."
The other day I said that after a long and enlightening talk by a high army officer who was patiently and painfully trying to show us why, despite the recent victories of the Allies, we still had a formidable enemy to meet, a dangerous, deadly and undefeated enemy. Victory, of course, is certain (eventually) but serious reverses, setbacks and sacrifices are still before us, he had said.

I believe my own exclamation, "but, general" is typical of some of those "buts" which have arisen in your minds.

America is the super-duper land of inventive genius, business genius, organizing genius, mass production, high standard of living, assembly line, giant industry, efficiency, wealth, central heating, apple pie and unlimited opportunity. True, we got our first real drubbing at Pearl Harbor but we came back; the British were licked at Singapore, too, but they won the battle of Britain. Lately, we collaborated in the smashing victory of Tunisia . . . the Russians beat 'em at Stalingrad, the Chinese have held 'em off for what seems a lifetime. Why, then . . . ?

The general looked a little weary but he went on politely—I can't quote all he said but will give you the parts the OWI says is "ok."

"The enemy has the biggest, most effective fighting force in history."

Biggest? But American and Russian . . . and Australia?

Armed Strength

Figures (U. S. Army official): The enemy still has 17 million men under arms. The German soldiers and their satellites, some a little ragged, still total 17 million trained men. The Japs have at least three million in uniform. These (the good and the bad) combine to make "the biggest most effective fighting mass ever assembled in history." Remember, the enemy has been years building this force, and the civilians in these militaristic countries have sacrificed all the things necessary—things we wouldn't even think of rationing, including liberty and decency.

In cold numbers, the enemy still outnumbers us in land forces.

And even today, after Midway, Guadalcanal, Attu, Tunisia, Stalingrad, and the bombings, the enemy is still well equipped, well trained, well co-ordinated, can operate under adverse conditions and in the face of terrific hardships which our troops are just now beginning to master.

That is a brief sum up of the enemy land forces from a military man's point of view.

As to the enemy naval forces. The Germans have, though you may not have realized from recent news, a small but highly specialized navy still afloat, plus the sub!

The submarine is still the biggest Allied problem. Submarines are tough animals now. Our own are tough enough and these animals are the German specialty. Depth bombs have to go deep to do any more than break the glass in the shaving mirrors and instrument faces. Even in the last war, it took a lot of depth bombs to get one sub. Now the subs can crash dive, shiver and rise to fight back . . . and fight back they can! They are mounted

with guns, they can stand up to an escort ship, at least a corvette, and it takes a destroyer or a fast cruiser to catch them even when they stay on the surface where they can return fire. The small stuff (30 caliber) bounces off their scales.

Japan's Navy

The surface ships which Germany has are not so much of a factor. But Japan's navy is still to be reckoned with. It is not destroyed but it has to be before we can achieve victory in the Pacific. Just taking islands won't do the job—and see how long it took to take an island, first Guadalcanal; now (almost at this writing) Attu.

Airforce: America now leads the world. But remember Germany was the first to build a supreme "luftwaffe" and that luftwaffe and the men who made it are not all dead yet. Japan's vaunted Zeros which could outmaneuver us because of their lightness, it is true, exploded at one shot. They have been improved. Germany has improved a number of her models, too. She is holding back many for defense.

The enemy army, as a whole, is better trained by experience than our men. But those of our men who have had equal training and experience are as good or better, man for man, although not yet perhaps, officer for officer. Remember, Germany and Japan bred an officer class. We trained a few, professional officers, limited their prestige, resources and opportunity. The majority of our officers in wartime come from civilian life. They are good, when they get the training and the experience.

As to the fighting man. Well, we've stood up to Hitler's finest in

Africa at bayonet's length—we've beaten the crawling Jap at his own game, jungle fighting.

Long Range View

But still we have those odds which I (or rather the general) mentioned when we look at the long range vista. They are the things which the general brought up in answer to the "buts"—I'll name the "buts" in a second. The point is he showed me why it can't be done tomorrow—why we civilians have to be patient. He showed me what we have to do before we get over that "ridge."

After tomorrow, we can consider: The enemy hasn't the initiative the Americans and British have. When things "don't go according to plan, they are likely to "bust." We won't. The enemy has had its best men in the army a long time—its replacements are not as good as ours will be.

Much of the enemy-held territory has a hostile population which will work with the Allies against the enemy when we move in.

Japan and Germany will fall on critical materials before we will—we can beat them at their own game of "ersatz," too; witness synthetic rubber.

We can manufacture and build faster because we have more to do it with than they have. Our home front is farther away from the battle front—and it is more in sympathy with the government, despite political difficulties.

But remember the "buts."

BRIEFS:

Foods are "home canned" says OPA if: (1) they have been canned in a kitchen primarily used for the preparation of meals or to demonstrate the preparation of meals (2) they have been canned in a separate building or shed which a farm house has equipped for canning purposes, if the owner has obtained permission from his local ration board to use such facilities.

In simplifying manufacture of hand tools for victory gardens, 324 styles of forks have been cut to 76, styles of rakes have been reduced from 55 to 8, hoes from 362 to 39, and hand cultivators from 14 to 8.

A Danish newspaper dispatch reported to the OWI that the Danish Royal Theatre's performance of George Gershwin's operetta "Porgy and Bess" had proved such an "overwhelming success" that it had been held over for a special repeat performance.

TASTY, NO-SUGAR ALL-BRAN MUFFINS ARE EASILY MADE!

Serve your family these delicious muffins soon! Their tempting texture and flavor come from crisp, delicious KELLLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. Here's the recipe in a wartime version, using no sugar. Try ALL-BRAN Muffins for breakfast tomorrow!

Kellogg's All-Brán Muffins

2 tablespoons shortening
2/3 cup corn syrup
1 egg
1 cup Kellogg's All-Brán

3/4 cup milk
1 cup flour
2/3 teaspoon salt
2 1/2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream shortening and corn syrup thoroughly; add egg and beat well. Stir in All-Brán and milk, let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with salt and baking powder; add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 30 minutes. Yield: 8 large muffins, 3 inches in diameter, or 12 small muffins, 2 1/4 inches in diameter.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

"Squeal Gees" (squeezes), rubber devices used to scour the decks of vessels, are referred to in a book written in 1853 on rubber and its uses.

Legislation has been proposed in Nebraska which would offer a reward of \$10,000 for the first company or individual to build a plant in Nebraska and produce 20,000 tons or more of synthetic rubber in any twelve-month period.

Why farmers need passenger car tires: Nine out of every 100 farm passenger automobiles are used for "hauling" to market, according to The National Grange.

Jersey Shaw

In war or peace

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

HOUSEWIVES: ★ ★ ★

Your Waste Kitchen Fats Are Needed for Explosives

TURN 'EM IN! ★ ★ ★

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EVERY WEDNESDAY!
8:30 P. M.
E. W. T.

NEW QUIZ SHOW

"take-a-card"

starring ace quiz-master

WALLY BUTTERWORTH

for MINDS MONEY & ALMOND CREAM

OVER YANKEE NETWORK

THIS IS MUTUAL

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NEW QUIZ SHOW "take-a-card"
starring ace quiz-master

WALLY BUTTERWORTH
for MINDS MONEY & ALMOND CREAM

OVER YANKEE NETWORK THIS IS MUTUAL



In the Navy a floor is a "deck," doors are "bulkheads," down-stairs is "below," and a cigarette is a "Camel." At least, Camel is the favorite cigarette among Navy men, as it is among men in the Army, Marines, and Coast Guard. (Based on actual sales records from service men's stores.) And a carton of Camels is a favorite gift. Though there are now Post Office restrictions on packages to overseas Army men, you can still send Camels to soldiers in the U. S., and to men in the Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard wherever they are.—Adv.

YOUR ITCHING SKIN
may be quickly relieved with soothing, medicated, time-tested Resinol. Try it!

RESINOL

Ton for Ton
Providing the power to produce a ton of steel calls for a ton of coal.

RATS
CARRY THE FLEAS THAT SPREAD DISEASE

KILL 'EM WITH
Efficient 65 YEARS Economical

STEARNS ELECTRIC RATA ROACH PASTE
AT YOUR DRUGGIST 35¢ & \$1.00

—Buy War Savings Bonds—

Black Leaf 40
KILLS LICE

JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS... OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

"Cap-Bush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER

SHAVE with SHELBY
AND Feel the Difference

SHARPER BECAUSE THEY'RE 1/2 THINNER

SHELBY BLADES
double edge or single edge

4 for 10c

Manufactured and guaranteed by Federal Razor Blade Co., N. Y.

Star Dust

STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO

By VIRGINIA VALE

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

ON COLUMBIA'S "Appointment in Berlin" set: George Sanders, pretending to be a traitor for his country's sake, is under arrest; the bit player charged with handcuffing him bursts through a door and tries to wrap the steel bracelets around Sanders' wrists. Tries again and again and can't get them to clasp. "You're not putting mittens on a baby!" Director Al Green cries at last. "You act as if you were afraid of hurting Mr. Sanders." The bit player looks sheepish, and Sanders pulls his sleeves back from his bruised and bleeding wrists. "Really, you're being a bit hard on the fellow," says he. "He has tried it the other way, you know."

Claire Trevor scored in radio on the "Big Town" series with Edward G. Robinson several years ago, thereby giving her screen career a



CLAIRE TREVOR

boost. Now she's a radio regular again, on the "Mayor of the Town" series Wednesday nights with Lionel Barrymore.

Looks as if Zasu Pitts is making a swell comeback in "Let's Face It," after concluding her run in her play, "Her First Murder." Zasu deserves a good picture, after working in the lamentable one called "Fish."

George Reeves spent four years struggling through small roles in big pictures, hoping for the break that would boost him to the top. He got it, opposite Claudette Colbert in "So Proudly We Hail"—and was inducted into the army when the picture was finished.

Way, way back Universal decided to follow its hilarious "My Man Godfrey" with "My Girl Godfrey," with Carole Lombard in the title role. Now it's scheduled again, with Deanna Durbin starring, along with Franchot Tone and Pat O'Brien.

Ray Noble, of the Edgar Bergen-Charlie McCarthy air show, is excited over the announcement that Warner Bros. will produce a picture named for Ray's tune, "The Very Thought of You"; he wrote it in 1934, and it's still popular. It will be spotted in the same manner as "As Time Goes By" was spotlighted so successfully in "Casablanca."

ODDS AND ENDS—The house appearing as the birthplace of the hero in "The Story of Dr. Wassell" is really the old hulk where G. B. De Mille filmed his first picture three decades ago... John Nesbitt reviews his "The Passing Parade" on the air June 29, filling in for 13 weeks for Fibber McGee and Molly... Jean Parker offered her St. Bernard to the Army as a war dog, but he was turned down unless he reduces, he weighs 215 pounds... It will be a working vacation for Jackie (Homer) Kelt of "The Aldrich Family" when the serial takes a vacation this summer; he's going to Hollywood to make pictures.

For you to make



7504

RIGHT from your scrap-bag steps this footwear! Both sandals and slippers are entirely of rags, soles and all, and make gay, inexpensive play shoes or bedroom slippers. Use up scraps in varied colors.

Pattern 7504 contains instructions for making slippers in small, medium and large sizes; illustration of stitches; list of materials needed.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to:

Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept.
82 Eighth Ave. New York
Enclose 15 cents (plus one cent to cover cost of mailing) for Pattern No.
Name
Address

Lefthandedness

While lefthandedness occurs in only about 7 per cent of persons born singly, it is found in 21 per cent of those born as fraternal twins and 28 per cent of those born as identical twins.

Hibernating Animals

When animals are in a state of hibernation they are only a step or two from death. Their heart beat is very slow, their body temperature falls way below normal, and their breathing is not perceptible by ordinary means. If you dig up a ground squirrel in hibernation, you can shake it, pinch it, drop it on the table, even stick it with pins, and it will remain as limp as though dead. Only fairly long exposure to warmth will revive the rodent.

Woman

IN THE WAR!
Charlotte Gillam, inspector at General Aircraft Corp.



—WHERE CIGARETTES ARE JUDGED

The "T-ZONE"—Taste and Throat—is the proving ground for cigarettes. Only your taste and throat can decide which cigarette tastes best to you... and how it affects your throat. Based on the experience of millions of smokers, we believe Camels will suit your "T-ZONE" to a "T."

CAMEL

St. Joseph ASPIRIN
NONE SAFER
WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER AT 60¢

Airplanes Were Out
The Hague conference of 1890 ruled that no aircraft should be allowed to take part in war!

Kool-Aid
Makes DELICIOUS FROZEN DESSERTS!
Kool-Aid 5¢
Serves 6 to 8



Preserve Our Liberty
Buy U. S. War Bonds

MEAT SAVER

TRY A DELICIOUS KELLOGG'S "CORN FLAKES-BURGER"



★ In addition to serving Kellogg's Corn Flakes as "meatless meals," use them to extend your meat. In meat loaves, hamburgers, croquettes, stuffings, casserole dishes, patties, cereals blend well with meat flavors.

SAVE TIME—WORK—FUEL—OTHER FOODS, TOO!

The "SELF-STARTER" Breakfast

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES
The Original
K. A. Kellogg



Kellogg's Corn Flakes are restored to WHOLE GRAIN NUTRITIVE VALUES of Thiamin (Vitamin B1), Niacin and Iron.

YOU CAN'T QUIT ADVERTISING
YOU'RE TALKING TO A PARADE
NOT A MASS MEETING



WRITE A WANT AD
CASH IN ON STUFF IN THE ATTIC



DOLLARS SENT AWAY FOR PRINTING
Never Come Back
Let Us Do Your Printing



